Vol. XXXII No. 9,780.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE WESTERN COUNTIES HEARD FROM. THE ADMINISTRATION STATE TICKET ELECTED -CALDWELL'S MAJORITY EXCEEDS ONE

THOUSAND. At last the crooked returns from North Carolina have settled and thickened into something not altogether destitute of fixity and substance. Some report has now been received from all the counties except Ashe Graham (new county) and Watauga. Official returns from 55 of the 93 have reached us. The result is no longer doubtful. Caldwell's majority, according to the following returns and estimates, is 1,323-not very large, but enough.

TABLE OF RETURNS AND ESTIMATED MAJORITIES

The same	Coxy	CNTION-	- Gova	Y2.
Ar	exitist.	Fer.	Caldwell	Metrime
		Den.	dien.	1270
*Alamance	902	ALIG. CA	2005	545
*Alexander	100	314	389	200
*Alamance *Alexander Alexander Anson Ashe Begufert	040	2001	and the same of	126
ABSOL	430	5/0	100	-
Ashe	11.295	590 1208 0 804 919	180	100
Bertie	443	D 804	1514	949
*Distan	420	919	1448	1208
*Huden	842	659	***	- 3
		1306	1114	1538
		768		168
Cadarrus	803	3013		385
Caldwell	404	651		550
*Camden	538	540	554	562
Carteret	737	915		304
*Caswell	544	1265	1400	1415
*Catawba	270	1480	1600	1774
*Chatham	100	440		50
Cherokee	410	888	166	-
Chowan	144	213		190
Clay	220	1117	547	1000
*Camden. Carteret. *Caswell 1 *Citav ba *Chatham 1 Cherokee Chowan Clay *Cleveland Columbus	649	0.57	606.5	1024
Columbus	1172	1483	1564	-
Craven	PATH.	1484	1883	1890
*Chinber and	400	681		520
Carrituck	296	194	70	-
Therefoliates	1400	1202	101	-
*Davidson	733	704	002	826
*Dimin	1029	1412	1035	1750
Carrilluck. Dare Davidson. *Davidson. *Davidson. *Davidson. *Diplin. *Edgecombs. *Porsyllic. *Pranklin.	8321	1236	002 1035 3452 1115	1474
*Pursy he	1133	936	1115	1033
*Pranklin	521	1414	1900	1670
#Classificate	4500	860	688	927
*Gates	420	765		751
Graham (New	Cour	nty)		33.0
Granville	2496	1991	679	783
*Greene	900	686	947 1831	1949
Gravine Greene. Gritord. Halifax Harnett Haywood.	1741	1745	1804	1607
*Hallfax	3554	1550	3610	228
*Harnott	2556	830	703	200
*Haywood	250	733	252	
		338		24
Hertford	200	772		177
Hyde	093	763		1708
*iredeil	107	1467		1990
*Jackson	191	719	1074	1481
*Johnston	575	693	80	
Jones	1170	058	1270	944
*Lenoir	653	843	1074 80 1270	213
*Macon	170	739 502		523
Madison	D000	502	6	
*Macon Madison Martin *McDowell.	1243	1631	***	10
*McDowell	468	576	519	700
*Mecklenburg	2009	2026	2261	2511
*Mecklenburg Mitchell	\$03	84	350	475
*Montgomery	B97	460	683	1055
*Moore	880.	839	881	1200
*Nash	1184	1181	1284	7200
*New-Hanover	1:02	2139	and the	2095
*Northampton	130003	899	1590	820
*Change	9000	1000	1991	1943
*Daniel on Com	A 4000	27540	1321 358 1953	44
*Pasonotark	1051	638	1055	633
*Northampton *Onzlow *Orange. *Pamileo (New *Pasquotark *Perquimans *Person *Prit *Palk *Randoiph *Rendoiph	855	544	910	643
*Person	845	993	910	110
Pitt	1778	3724	8	-
Polk	. 235	208	1389	-
*Randoiph	1310	1226	1389	106
		790	1.000	1010
Robeson	1551	1235	****	125
*Rockingham	1322	1422	17.00	7604
Rowan*Ruther.ord	1000	1308	1118	1634
Katherford	140/1	\$14110 a	1474	1097
Sampson	12:0		14314	646
*Stauly	747		366	904
*Stokes	900	826	858	181
*surry (Nev	v Con	mire)		200
Transylvania	115	390		300
Wygrell	1502	2971		4.1
*Union	604	273	632	1023
Wake *Watren	5567	3102	631	20060
"Watten	2453	1000	2350	3107
Washington.	910	458	917	450
Watauga	237	480	11110000	200
*Wayne	1824	1615	*** 1049	1745
*WIRCH	1117		1294	2000
Wilson	7.1.1.4	1141	1000	167
*Yadkiu Yaneey	1963	000	866	350
	17.00.0	\$51.00 a.v.		COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY

Estimated majority for Caldwell, Admin str 2.323 Majority against Convention in 1871, 9,345.

RECEPTION OF THE FINAL RESULT. DISAPPOINTMENT IN RALEIGH - UNDOUBTED TION-THE REAL VALUE OF THE VICTORY.

RALEIGH, Aug. 7 .- A stranger arriving in Raleigh, to-day, would suppose that some dreadful salamity had befallen the city. The people have returned to their places with long faces and sad hearts. The tele graph office, which, for a week, has been thronged al who have been working night and day, until they are entirely exhausted, are relieved, and business has returned to its accustomed channels. The coolest among the Conservatives did not finally give up the State until this morning. news of last evening was very discouraging, but Merriznon's election still seemed possible, while the majority against him, as far as reported, was only 300 or 400, with several western counties to hear from, and the returns from many others to be corrected; but when by mail and telegraph the official votes of nearly half the Caldwell's majority to more than 1,000 votes, they were forced to give up and admit the Administration triumph.

And yet the election is far from being a complete triumph for the Grant party. The Governorship of this the Legislature to back him. I know that it will be said that the Liberals would not have thought so had they extried the State, but the fact is that the Governor in this State has no power to veto a bill, and can therefore in no way affect legislation except by his personal influence. He has no important appointments to make, unless a judicial vacancy occurs, when he can name a Judge pro tem. His duties are, therefore, comparatively unimportant except in extraordinary times. On the other hand, the Conservatives have in the first place chosen a majority of the members of Congress. and will send to Washington another Senator in accord with the Liberal Administration, should that party be necessful in the November election. In gaining the Legislature they also get rid of John Pool, as the people aere all call their senior Senator. This man, North Carolinans look upon as the author of all their woes, and had they been asked before the election to choose between defeat with John Pool beaten, and success with John Pool in the Senate another six years, they would have unbesitatingly chosen the former.

Almost the only thing that gives this apparent Ad-

ministration success any importance is that it seems to indicate that the State is for Grant by a small majority. This is, I think, a mistake. If the official majority proves to be as small as it now promises to be, Judge Merrimon will contest the election with good prospects of success. There is no doubt that there was fraudulent voting by negroes all over the State, especially in the east. In Raleigh the names of no less than 400 men were found registered who were not entitled to vote, and it was only by the vigilance of the Liberals that they were not chested to that smount right here in the capital of the State. The same thing was done in all of the principal railroad towns west of here, but in the east the names were not only registered, but the votes were actually east. It can be easily preven that in Brunswick and Bladen Counties at least 300 Blegal votes were given. In one eastern township the election went on from sunrise

jubilee to-morrow night. The excitement has subsided, and the Democrats receive the news of their defeat quietly.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Robeson's precinct in Bruns wick County has been thrown out on account of in-formalities and frauds. This gives Merrimon an official najority of three in Brunswick County.

EPISODES OF THE ELECTION.

STATEMENTS OF THE COLORED CANVASSERS-UNSCRUPULOUS DEVICES OF ADMINISTRA-TION LEADERS—WHY THE OFFICIAL RE-TURNS WERE WITHHELD.

W. M. Saunders and Walter Sorrell of Maryland and Geo. W. Hatton of Washington, the colored canvassers, called yesterday at the Liberal Republican National Executive headquarters, at the Glenham Hotel. They came directly from North Carolina, and gave the

national Executive headquarters, at the Glenham Hotel. They came directly from North Carolina, and gave the following account of the canvass:

We found on our arrival in North Carolina that the more ignorant of the colored men were massed under the control of the office-holders and the emissaries of Gen. Grant, and were inboring under the delusion that their salvation depended entirely upon the rediection of Gen. Grant, There is, however, a very rescetable unionity of the colored people, the heads of families and the more intelligent men of the race, who are anxious to know the past records of the respective candidates for the Presidency. Upon this class we had no difficulty in making an impression. They listened to our speeches with interest, accepted our campaign documents, and having some doubts as to the sincerity of the Administration, declined to vote at all on Aug. 1. This germ will develop into a colored vote in November of at least 20,000, or even 25,000. Among the common mass of negroes we found absolute ignorance of the past records of Mr. Greeley, Senator Summer, or any of the life-leng friends of the race. Where there was knowledge exhibited it was held in abeyance by the Radical leaders by means of intimidation, terrorism, and assertances that Mr. Greeley's election would effect their reseasances that M following account of the canvass:

WASHINGTON.

THE ALBEMARLE PRIZE MONEY AGAIN-SUDDEN ILLNESS OF SECRETARY DELANG-THE POLIT-PAL POSITION OF WM. D. KELLEY. 151 TELEGRAPH TO THE PROBUNCI

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872. It will be recollected that Lieut. Wm. B. Cushing amounting to \$77,206, for the destruction of the Rebel Albemarle during the war. After that distribu tion, Commander Cushing claimed that in estimating the value of the ram her armament was not taken into account, and Congress authorized a Commission to be appointed who should consider the subject. This Commission was recently assembled, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and decided that the value of the Albemarie was \$283,000. This additional \$206,000 will be distributed as soon as Congress small make an appropriation. Some of the officers and men on board of the other vessels comprising the squadron in the Sound at that time are besieging the Fourth Anditor of the Treasury to be recognized as participants in this distribution, but it has been decided that the whole sam will be divided among Commander Cushing and the crew of the picket boat that destroyed the ram.

A telegram was resided at the Legran William of the picket boat that destroyed the ram.

A telegram was received at the Interior Department to-day, from Secretary Delano's family, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, stating that the Secretary was lying very ill non, Onlo, stating that the Secretary was lying very in, and fears were entertained of his speedy recovery. His sea, John Deiano, the Chief Cerk of the Department, who was at Berkeley Springs, Va., was summoned by telegraph to his home. Others of the family were also called home by the illness of the Secretary.

The Administration people here are in a state of great

anxiety about the position of Judge Kelley of Philadelphia in the canvass. It is known that for a year past Mr. Kelley has never disguised his opinion that Grantism would ruin the Republican party; and in the last days of the session of Congress he pointedly refused to be driven into a corrupt or unconstitutional attempt to force the "bayonet act" through the House. In the face of all these facts, the Republicans of the IVth District of Pennsylvania renominated Mr. Kelley without a dissenting vote; he was then and is still in Colorado, and has not taken notice of his renomination. He is known to be in sympathy with Col. Forney in the fight against the corrupt ring that put Hartranti in nomination, and his silence is worrying the Grant men beyond expression. They don't care to draw him out, for fear he will attack the State ticket, and they dare not threaten to throw him overboard, because as he has not accepted their nomination, they know he would run independently, and that he would be elected by an overwhelming majority. This is evident from the fact that on Monday last, at a meeting of the Democratic Nominating Convention in Mr. Kelley's district, several delegates made speeches indorsing Kelley as in symmathy with the movement for reform, and recommending him to the support of Democrats and Laberal Republicans, It is safe to add Kelley to the list with Sumner, Banks. Farnsworth, and Gov. Blair. force the "bayonet act" through the House. In the

A COLORED MAN DEFENDS SUMNER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: Charles Sumner needs no defense at my hand as to the integrity of his motives, but I would have him understood.

Mr. Blaine's letter to Mr. Sumner suggests comment, but I will make only one criticism. In this letter I have noticed, as I have in other instances, with much regret, the existence of a disposition to ridicale and discourage those outside of the Republican party who manifest a leaning toward its principles; a desirs to drive them off, rather that welcome them to a committal. As a colored man, as a lover of my coun try, I shall always revere Charles Summer. That negro is an ingrate who would traduce him. He has risked his life for the nears. Anything that the ambition of an American might aim to achieve could have been his, had he have been a mere politician, and not been true to the black man. His learning, his great experience, his superior sources of information, his unquestionable integrity, his unvarying devotion to the right, favor the concluding that he is more likely to be currect than any col-

Into the conclude that he is more they to be correct than any co-ored man who may he so heartless as to malign him.

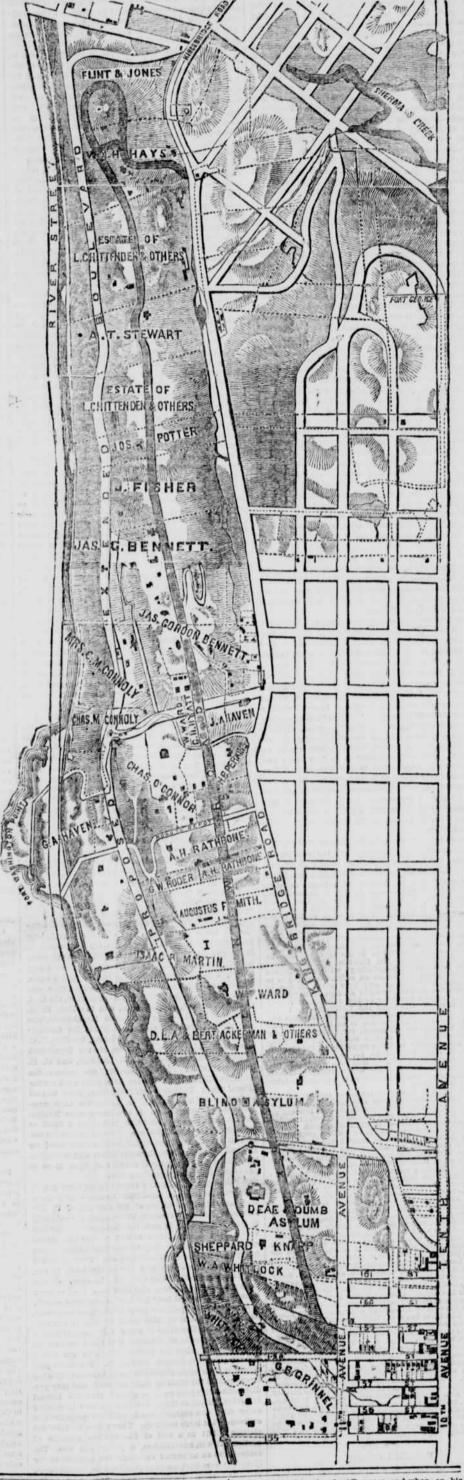
In judging this case, it should be understood that he was first elected to his seat in the United States Senate, without a pledge, by the joint will of persons of all parties, that as a Senator, working with the Republican party since its first creation, he has always had it understood that while party since its first creation, he has always and it understood that while he, in good faith, claimed an alliance with the Republican party, he would be bound by its cascause only to the extent of his convictions of daty. His position in this respect was accepted by the party. He has recorded his vote with Demograts when his convictions told him to do so, and it will he noticed that this is not the first time he has pursued a course different from that of his associates. In some of these cases at the time I distrusted his jusquent, but I never dombited his letterity. Results invariably reconcenticled nate to his course. Those who now dehousce him possibly may live to pronounce human right. Cincinnati came to Sumeer-be did not to be it. He did not treet this casing, and but for this policy it is doubtful whether the late Philadelphia Convention would have tagen the high stand it did respecting "civil, political, and public rights."

The present disruption, in which he is prominent, is connected with his

one eastern township the election went on from aunrise until noon without the registration books. There is also positive proof of the importation of negroes from Virginia into Bequiort and other counties, \$25,000 having been used by the Administrationists in one county nione. The Graza men are very jublant to-day, and predict that the State wall go for the campaign, and with give the Administrations in the little to say, but are already preparing for the campaign, and with give the Administration a harder contest between now and November than 450 have had this Summer.

RALEIGH, Aug. 7.—The official returns are nearly all in, the Western counties having been heard from except Ashe and Yaney. Caldwell is elected by about 1,000 majority. The Democrats claim that there have been great frauds, and it is thought the steelers of the feature of the second state of the Santage and the Santage of the counties having been heard from except Ashe and Yaney. Caldwell is elected by about 1,000 majority. The Democrats claim that there have been great frauds, and it is thought the second will be confested. The Republicans will hold a

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1872. WEST END IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.



MARTIAL LAW IN ARKANSAS.

THE GOVERNOR WILL EXECUTE HIS THREAT-TERROR OF THE POPE COUNTY PEOPLE-A REIGN OF TERROR IMMINENT.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 7 .- Gov. Hadley informed THE TRIBUNE correspondent to-day that he expects to declare martial law in Pope County, and quarter the State Militia there. He professed reluctance to do this, but said he did not believe authority could be maintained and the law enforced in any other way. He was not able to cite a single case of resistance to the author. ties, however, and referred to no instance of violence on the part of the anti-Clayton men in the county, excepthe alleged firing upon Deputy-Sherif Williams, which is believed by Williams's own relatives to have been done by himself, in order to make a picture of a Ku-Klu outrage. The Governor charges, in general terms, that the people in the county are in arms, in deflance of his of the law; but he mentions no facts to sustain his position. Trustworthy information ob-

his position. Trustworthy information obtained here shows that the account of the trouble given in This Tribuxe dispatch from Memphis was correct in all essential particulars. There have been no acts of lawlessness in Pope County, except those committed by Hadley's militia and by the Sheriff and his posse, and if martial law is proclaimed it will be solely for its effect upon the election, and will indicate that the Clayton Ring despair of perpetuating their power in any other way.

Martial law in Arkansas, as enforced by the militia, means wanton and structions murder of political opponents of the State Government, and the mere threat that it will be declared has so terrified the people of Pope County that they are ready to submit to the Sheriff—who has just murdered two innocent citizens—and put their lives in his hands, rather than have the militia sent among them. The only lawlessness proven sgainst these people is that, after the murders had

been committed by the Sheriff's posse, and when on his affidavit that his party had been bushwhacked and the persons shot by their own friends, ten citizens of Dover were summoned to Court, they came escorted by an armed body of their friends, who were not willing they should trust themselves in the power of the men who had just massacred their neighbors. It is not pretended that they tried to intimidate the Court, and the Judge says they acted peaceably and put away their arms when he asked them to. After the Court discharged the men under arrest, they all returned home, where they have remained ever since. The only armed bodies of men in the country are the militia, one company of which the Governor admits is still marching about the country, in spite of his orders for them to disperse.

ALBANY, Aug. 7 .- At the University Convocation to-day Professor Mear discussed, unfavorably, Herbert Spencer's religion. President Barnard, of Columbia College, New York, read a paper on "Elective Studies in Colleges," which was discussed by President Samson, Principal Gregory and Prof. Jewell. Prof. Tay ler Lewis read a paper on the "Moral and the Secular in

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Ex-Supervisor Kelly and several other per-During a heavy thunder shower at St. Albans, Tuesday evening, Mrs. Nice of that place was streek by lightning and in-stantly hilled.

....The United States frigate Worcester, flying the fig of Rear Admiral S. F. Lee, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, arrived at Fertires Mouroe Tuesday.

squadren, arrived at Fortress Mouros Tuesday.

The new Board of Directors of the New-York, Rew-liven, and Hartford Railread, under the compulsation Soid its first meeting at New Hares yesterday. The Hon. Wm. D. Bishop of Bridgeport, and for several years peat President of the New-York and New-Haven Railread, was elected President, Wm. P. Borrall of Hartford, President of the Hartford and New-Haven Railread, was elected Vice-President; Judge Edward I. Saniford of the Superior Coart of New-Haven Courty, Secretary, and John T. Bebtlon of Bridgesort, Treasurer, and Rail of The Bebtlon of Bridgesort, Treasurer, and Rail of The State of the Superior Coart of New-Haven Courty, Secretary, and John T. Bebtlon of Bridgesort, Treasurer, and Rail of the Superior Coart of New-Haven Courty, Secretary, and John T. Bebtlon of Bridgesort, Treasurer, and Rail of the Superior Coart of t

BEAUTIFYING THE CITY.

THREE GRAND SCHEMES TO IMPROVE THE WEST END.

TWO SERPENTINE ROADS PROJECTED ALONG THE RIDGE FROM FORT WASHINGTON TO TUBBY HOOK-KINGSBRIDGE ROAD TO BE WIDENED -THE PROBABLE COST \$5,000,000 OR \$6,000,-000, HALF OF WHICH IS TO BE BORNE BY THE CITY AT LARGE—CONFLICT OF AUTHOR-ITY AND POSSIBLE DELAY IN THE WORK-FULL LIST OF PROPERTY-OWNERS INTER-ESTED IN THE SCHEMES.

Three schemes are now under consideration for the opening of boulevards above One-hundred-and fifty-fifth-st., which will involve the appropriation of property variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$5,000, coo, one-half of which will undoubtedly go into the general tax-levy, to be assessed upon preperty-holders at large, while the remainder will be assessed "for benefit" upon the owners of land whose preperty lies within certain limits, to be fixed by the Commission

ers. These schemes are: I. The extension of the Boulevard from its present terminus at One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st. to the Kings bridge Road at its junction with Inwood-st. The proposed extension leaves the line of the Kingsbridge Road and runs in a tortuous line north of west nearly threefourths of mile; then north in a winding course about one mile and three-fourths; then irregularly south-east

three-fourths of a mile. II. A road so feet in width, which leaves the line o Kingsbridge Read at One-hundred-and-sixtieth-st., runs north of west about three-eighths of a mile, then follows the course of the proposed extended Boulevard nearly to Inwood-st., and turning serpentinely, crossing twice the property of Mr. Joseph H. Hayes and Messrs. Flint and Jones, unites with the Kingsbridge Road near

the junction of the northern terminus of the Boulevard, III. The widening of the Kingsbridge Road from its lower terminus to the Harlem River, a distance of five

The accompanying map will show the course of the three roads. They was through the lands of the persons whose property is esteemed extremely valuable, and will undoubtedly be greatly enhanced by the improvement. ORIGIN OF THE BOULEVARD EXTENSION.

The resolution to extend the Boulevard from One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-st. to Inwood-st, as described in the first paragraph, originated with the Central Park Com-missioners. Petitions signed by numerous persons owning property lying between Tenth-ave., the Kingsbridge Road and the Hudson River were sent to the Commis sloners, urging them to take measures to extend the Boulevard through the lands of the petetioners; and during the month of April, 1872, Wm. H. Grant, civil engineer, after consulting with some of the petetioners as to the course of the road, laid out a proposed course and presented it to the Commissioners. On June 5, 1872, the Park Commissioners held a meeting, and after consider-able discussion passed the following resolution:

able discussion passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That under and by virtue of the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks hereby lay out the streets and roads within that part of the City of New-York to the northward of the southerly line of One-hundred-and-fil's-fifth-st., provided for in said act, which are shown by red color and figures on the map thereof, dated New-York, May 1, 1872, and signed by Won. H. Grant, civil and topographical engineer, the widths, locations, courses, windings, extent and direction of the said streets and roads to be laid down on said map, seeming to said Board of Commissioners most conductive to public good; and that the lands colored red on said map are those required for the said streets and roads is alid out as aforesaid, and that the President of said Board of Commissioners cause the said streets and roads is nid out as aforesaid, to be surveyed and designated by proper monuments, and also cause to be prepared and submit to this Board profiles and grades for the said streets and roads so laid out.

In accordance with the determination of the Commissioner cause with the determination of the Commissioner cause is a streets and roads so laid out.

In accordance with the determination of the Commis sioners, the necessary maps were prepared by Gen. Charles K. Graham, engineer. A proposition was then made in the Park Commission to take the next step in order, which was for the Commissioners to send a peti-tion to the Supreme Court asking for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. But a law of the last Legislature, which had been overlooked, gave the power to lay out avenues and boulevards after May 1, 1872, to the Department of Public Works, and Commis soner George M. Van Nort claimed that further action in the matter should emanate from his office. As a conequence of this conflict of authority no further steps have been taken, the Commissioners of Parks as well as Public Works awaiting the optnion of Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, who was appealed to some time ago for an opinion on the matter. The Counsel's decision was given yesterday in a letter which he addressed to Mr. Van Nort, a copy of which will be found below. It will be seen that he believes the Department of Public Works have sole power legally to set, but in the opinion of William R. Martin. lawyer, President of the West Side Association and a large real estate owner in the district through which the prejected road is to run, and several other real estate owners and of lawyers well informed on the subject, the application for the appointment of Commissioners should properly be made by the Park Commissioners, upon whom alone, it is claimed, the duty of taking the

MR. O'GORMAN'S OPINION—THE DEPARTMENT OF FUNCIC WORKS ONLY AUTHORIZED. The Hon. G. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public

Works,
DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of July 30, ult.
requesting my opinion in relation to the power and
duties of the Department of Public Works, under section
7, chapter 872, Laws of 1872, in the matter of making appli-7, chapter 872, Laws of 1872, in the matter of making application for the appointment of commissioners for extending the Boulevard, and in relation to the acquisition of title to the streets, roads, and avenues above Fifty-anti-st., I beg leave say, by section 11 of chapter 220, Laws of 1871, it is provided that the Commissioners of the Depriment of Public Parks shall have exclusive power to acquire title in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermon, and places above Fifty-minth-st. The language of the statute

Commonally to all streets, avenues, rosans, squares, admics, places above Fifty-minth-st. The language of the statute is as follows, viz.:

"The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Pablic Parks shall have and possess exclusive power to acquire title in the name and on the behalf of the Mayor, Antermen, and Commonally of the City of New York, in and to all public streets, avenues, rosals, public aquares and places laid out, or that may be laid out in all of that part of the City of New York by high portheris of Fifty-simithes, in said city, and in and about all proceedings therefor now pending or hereafter to be commissioners shall have and possess all the powers and perform all the duties now, by law, conferred on and aninornes to be performed by said Mayor, Abicenses, and Commonalty of the City of New York."

Hy Section 7 of Chapter 872, Laws 1872, it is provided as follows, viz.:

By Section 7 of Chapter 872, Laws 1872, it is provided as follows, viz...

"The Department of Public Works shall have and possess all the powers and functions heretofore and now possessed by the Department of Public Paris in relation to the Boulevart troad or public drive), streets, avenues, and roads above Fifty-mitth-st, not embraced within the limits of any park or public place, and all previous of faw conferring powers and devolving duties upon the Department of Public Paris in relation thereto, are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the said Departments of Public Works."

I am of the opinion, that the Department of Public Works has exclusive power to make the necessary application to the court in the matter of extending the Boulevard, and to initiate the necessary proceedings for the opening of any street, avenue, or road above Fifty-minth-st.

the opening of any street, avenue, or road above Fifty-initiest.

As to the validity of the statute, I have heretofore advised you that the statute is a valid expression of the legislative will, and does not contravene any limitation of the legislative power contained in the Constitution of the State. In this opinion, however, I have the misfortune to differ from counsel whose opinions are entitled to respect. I, therefore, recommend that, in view of the magnitude of the improvement and the large assessment to result therefrom, and from abundant caution, the Department of Public Works and the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks should join in the application for the appointment of Commissioners. Yours traity, Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation.

The extension of the Boulevard, as shown on the map

THE PRIVATE PROPERTY INVADED "FOR BENEFIT."

where it leaves Tenth-ave, at One-hundred-and-fifty fifth-st., takes a northerly curve, running through the property of G. B. Grinnell in such a manner as to give him and the house erected on his land a fine frontage. The road then winds to the south so as to give his neighbor, Mr. W. A. Whitlock, two fine frontages thence it deflects to the north-west, cutting in two the property of Shepherd Knapp, and, passing through the unds of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and of the Insti tution for the Blind, makes a curve so as to bring the me houses erected on the property of G. L. Ackerman and others to the front. Through the extensive grounds of Isaac B. Martin and his law-partner, Augustus F. Smith—whose property is bisected by the other proposed new road—the Boulevard winds its devious way and passes successively through the property of Messre. A. H. Rathburn, H. B. Perkins, Charles O'Conor, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Connelly, until it reaches the property of the late James Gordon Bennett, who, it s understood, strenuously opposed the improvement. Thence the Boulevard will pass through the property of Messrs. James J. Randt and Joseph Potter and the estate of L. Chittenden, giving to each valuable double frontage. The adjoining property of Mr. A. T. Stewart is cut through on its northern side, and a winding course followed through the lands of Jos. H. Bays and Flint and PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Jones in such a manner as to greatly increase the value

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE BOULEVARD. Persons who are thought to be competent judges of the necessity of this whole extension, say that this road if carried out should be done by the property-owners and at their expense, as it merely furnishes a private drive for the few and wealthy residents whose property is invaded, and will seldom be used by persons driving from One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. to the Harlem River, as the Kingsbridge road is the natural and direct route, and will be used exclusively for public purposes. It is stated that whatever the future needs of this thoroughfare may be that present exigencies do not require its creation, and

that many years will clapse in the ordinary course of improvement before the road is needed. STILL ANOTHER ROAD WANTED.

The same arguments are advanced in regard to the second enterprise mentioned above. This is the construction of a road 80 feet in width running from Onehundred-and-sixtleth-st. in a course nearly parallel to the Boulevard and about midway between it and the Kingsbridge road to a point near the terminus of Inwoodst, with the latter. The story of this new scheme is as follows: Several property-owners whose land extended from the line of the proposed Boulevard to the Kings-bridge and who desired still further to increase the value of their land by bisecting their property in such a man ner as to give them additional frontages, petitioned the Department of Public Works a short time ago to lay out a new road, and having urged upon Commissioner Van Nort the necessity of taking immediate action, induced him to have drawings made in accordance with their wishes. The Commissioner before taking any definite steps received (July 2, 1872,) another petition, of which

steps received (July 2, 1872.) another petition, of which the following is a copy:

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works:
The subscribers, owners of property on the line of, or affected by, the opening of the road recently established west of the Kingsbridge road, and extending from One-hundred-and-lifty-ninth-st. to Inwood, are very desirous that the necessary steps should be taken without delay to acquire title to and to open said road.

The speedy opening of this road will develop a large amount of property, and prove a great convenience to the resinents and the public.

New-York, July 2, 1872.
A. H. Kambey, H. Knapp, Juliet Rathbone, Louis E. Roder, H. B. Pucking, Wim. Ward, Isaac P. Martin, Wim. H. Hays, Geo. H. Hyatt, Jos. W. Gillies, E. Ackermann, C. F. Smith, C. P. Bucking, E. K. Wilkrd, per I. P. Martin. Commissioner Van Nort then wrote to Mr. Geo. H. Purser, Clerk of the Park Commissioners, asking bim to

Purser, Clerk of the Park Commissioners, asking bim to have the drawings and a servey of the land made; also inquiring what had been done in the matter of the ex-tension of the Eoulevard. Mr. Purser replied that the Park Commissioners had already taken action in the matter of the Boulevard extension, and that he intended immediately to prepare the usual petition in the matter for the signature of the President of the Department of Public Parks, On July 25, Mr. Van Nort sent to Mr. Purser the following letter:

Purser theres. On Joy 25, 31. Van John Sales and Purser the following letter:

GEO. H. Purser, esq.—My Drar Sie: Your kind favor of this day, relative to the extension of the flomeward, is received. You say that you will "immediately prepare the usual petition in this matter for the signature of the President of the Department of Public Parks, etc."

By Section 7, chapter 872, laws of 1872, "The Department of Public Works shall have and possess all the powers and functions heretofore and now possessed by the Department of Public Parks in relation to the Boulevard, Road or Public Drive, streets, avenues, and roads above Flifty-ninth-st. not embraced within the limits of any park or public place, and all provisions of law conferring powers and devolving duties upon the Department of Public Parks."

In accordance therewith, and with the oninion of the Corporation Counsel of date 26th Jane, I am moder the impression that the Department of Public Works is the Department in whose mane the proceedings should be taken.

Will you kindly oblige me, also, with information rela-

taken.
Will you kindly oblige me, also, with information relative to the condition of proceedings in the matter of opening streads between Fifty-minthest, and One-hundred-and-fifty-fifths., Eighth-ave, and the North Rever.
Respectfully, Geo. M. Van Nour.
Commissioner of Public Works.
New York, July 25, 1872.

Mr. Purser then had an interview with Mr. Van Nort, stating that he could proceed no further for want of funds, which he claimed were refused by the Controller, The proposed new road runs through the property of H. B. Perkins, W. Ward, J. H. Hyatt, and J. A. Haven whose land does not extend to the proposed line of the new Boulevard; and through the property of the following persons whose possessions are large and cross the line of both roads: W. A. Whitlock, Sheppard Knapp, M. Ward, Isaac B. Martin, Augustus F. Smith, A. H. Rathone, G. A. Haven, Jas. J. Raudt, Joseph Potier, Jas. Gordon Bennett, A. T. Stewart, Chas. O'Conor, estate of L. Chittenden, Joseph H. Hays, and Flint & Jones. As It passes through the lands of these persons, it divides them so as to bring nearly all the residences with frontages on the proposed opening, and is, f course, pro-jected with some view to the enhanced valuation of the

THE WIDENING OF KINGSBRIDGE ROAD The resolution for the widening of Kingsbridge Road

cas passed by the Park Commissioners in March, 1870, and January, 1871, the Supren ing persons as Commissioners; Thomas J. Creamer, Henry Parsons, and James H. Coleman. The surveyors were immediately set to work to lay out the new road, but considerable delay was experienced as fences and even houses in many cases infringed on the road, and the previous surveys afforded no sure guide to the correct line of the old road. The road ranges from 40 to 60 feet in width, and the law requires it to be straightened and widened to the extent of 100 feet. The Commissioners have been delayed in their work partly on account of the illness of Gratz Coleman, who was compelled to resign a short time ago, and Jno. T. McGovern was appointed in his place. The surveys have, however, all been completed and the Commissioners will next week advertise in the usual manner for the estimates of valuation to be made, and the awards will be made shortly after.

The general sentiment seems to be that there is actual necessity for the widening of this road, as this is the direct thoroughfare from the present terminus of the Boulevard at One-Hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. to Kingsbridge, and is properly the continuation of Broadway The widening will embrace a length of over five miles, and the estimated value of property taken is about

REAL ESTATE DEALERS' VIEWS ON THE PROJECTED IM PROVEMENTS.

Many real estate dealers have been visited by Tribune

reporters, and the following is a fair statement of their The cost of the property to be taken for the prospected

ation of \$3,500 per city lot. This valuation allows for the certain inflation of prices in view of the contemplated improvement, and should not be exceeded. Difficulties however await the announcement of awards. The aptaken for making the awards and assessments almost invariably carries the final report and its confirms tion over until Spring or early Summer, when the real estate market develops its greatest activity. At that time, when almost every piece of evailable property is either in the market or open to purchase, prices are higher, and owners ask more than they would at a season of the year when the real estate market was stagnant. Again, the appraisals of the Commissioners are made several months before the completion of their reports, and every season there is an advance in the prices and values of so-called unimproved property. Naturally, under these circumstances, when the awards are finally declared they are objected to, and in many instances when the awards are finally justly. There are other causes also that reflect upon the values of property, and it is almost inevitable that the Commissioners should meet with objections and be harassed with proceedings to obstruct their action. A partial if incomplete remedy for this would be to make the report follow closely upon the determi-nation of the awards, and at a time when owners holding property over and idle in their hands would not expect a valuation or demand a price which only the season or activity of the market would ustify. The assessment of half of the cost of the pro posed improvements on the city at large is justified by larly interested in such developments, upon the ples that the magnificent and elegant drives thus to be laid

out enure to the benefit of every citizen. Some real estate owners whose interests lie upon the East Side and other portions of the city do not concur in this opinion, and object to taxing their property to sup-ply residents of the West Side with costly drives and elegant fronts upon which they are to lay out villa plots and enhance the value of property on the line of the im-provement largely in excess of the entire cost of the uniertaking. That the city at large [will participate in the pleasures of the new drives, or derive any benefit other than a natural pride in their possession is disputed.

NO PROSPECT OF AN EAST SIDE BOULEVARD. An East Side Boulevard, long since talked of, bas and